

PHILIPPINE COFFEE

Grows in All the Islands in Great

Abundance.

MIGHT SUPPLY THE UNITED STATES

The Blight and How It Ruined the Java Plantations.

A VISIT TO A SULU ESTATE

(Coverght, 1900, by Frank G. Carpenter.) Steelal Correspondence of The Evening Star.

JOLO, ISLAND OF SULU, June 4, 1999. The United States uses as much coffee as all the rest of the world put together. We nport more than \$50,000,000 worth every year, and annually consume more than

ines may be said to be in the conce proincing zone.

The lands here are of a nature adapted
to the product. They are rolling and
nonntainous, so that almost any desired
diffude can be secured. The plantation
chich I visited here in Sulu is only 100
eet above sea level, but there is no doubt
hat the berries will ripen in this climate
is high as 5,000 feet. The fact that the
nountainous regions are the best places for
offee culture is a very important one to
he United States, for as yet little more
than the lowlands of the Philippine Islands have been taken up by the people,
and almost all of the mountain lands belong to our government.

Where the Industry Was Born.

offee industry as one of the great world products was born. We usually think of offee as originating in Arabia, but the Arabian trees came from Abyssinia, and their product was so small that coffee was not generally used until the plantations of Java were started. This was just about two hundred and ten years ago. At that time an old governor general of the Dutch Elast Indies got some Arabian coffee seeds from a sailor and planted them in his garden in Batavia. They sprouted, and within four years were each producing from two to three pounds per year. From their seeds other trees were set out, and Java became the coffee country of the world. From its plantations seeds were taken to the West Indies. Mexico, Venezuela and Brazil, so that Java is really the mother of the great offee industry of today. Since then the child has so far outstripped its parent that today Java produces only about one-eighteenth of the coffee consumed by man. Her annual product is not now much more than 100,000,000 pounds, whereas last year the world's production amounted to about 100,000,000 pounds. sailor and planted them in his gar

The Bothersome Parasite.

The Java coffee trees have been seriously affected during recent years by the blight, so that today there are not more than hulf as many plantations as there were some years ago. The blight has also afflicted the Hawiian Islands, and it has practically dured the coffee industry of the northern chilippines. In 1883 15,000,000 pounds of offee were shipped away from Manila, and low the shipments do not exceed 200,000

Java is trying to avoid the blight by danting a species of Liberian coffee which s said to resist it, and this is the character of the coffee here at Jolo. I met a coffee danter in Honolulu who told me they had eccutly discovered an antidote for the



Sweeping Up Coffee Grains.

blight the most of the coffee was grown in the provinces below and about Maniia. The best came from Batangas, quite a lot was raised about Laguna de Bay, and also in Cavite. Many of the plantations were large, containing numerous trees. The trees were shaded. They were set out so closely that 1.725 trees were grown on one acre, and it may have been this close planting that caused the low yield per tree. The amount produced averaged not more than ten ounces or a thousand pounds to the acre. This at 12 cents a pound, a low rate in the past for this variety of coffee, gave an income of \$120 per acre per year. In Brazil many of the trees yield two and three pounds each.

with a heavy thatched roof. It is high up from the ground upon posts, so that you can easily walk under the first floor without touching it with your head. Upon the ground below the house there were about two dozen women and ten children, the most of them girls. Each woman had a basket of coffee berries and a dirty pan or a worn out kerosene can before her. They were all brown skinned, all half naked and all had teeth as black as the blackest of ink. Some of the women were wrinkled and there was hardly one that was not disgusting. All were busy. They were working their jaws, making a crunch, crunch as they bit into the berries and rolling their tongues around the seeds, chewed off the pulp and spit out coffee beans and pulp into the pan. They many of the trees yield two and three pounds each.

The harvesting of the crop in Luzon was usually done on shares, women and children picking the berries and huiling the seeds for half the profits. Practically no modern machinery has been used. "Much of the pulp has been allowed to dry on the berries and then pounded off with mortar and oestle. After this the chaff was removed by winnowing the seeds in the wind. Some of the planners hired their work done, but nearly all were more or less in debt, so that there has not yet been a practical test of coffee raising in this part of the world with modern machinery and plenty of capital.

How They Enise Coffee in Sain.

The coffee conditions in the Sulu Islands are far different, however, from those of import more than \$\$0,000,000 worth every year, and annually consume more than seleven pounds to every man, woman and child in our country. We are increasing our consumption every year, and the Brazilians and other coffee producing peoples of the world are fattening themselves on our appetite. There is a bare probability, however, that the days of their fatness will cease. I saw excellent coffee grown in all parts of Porto Rico and Cuba, and there are evidences here which lead to the belief that the Phillippines might supply a great share of the world's product. I saw an experimental plantation today which surpasses in its luxuriant growth any coffee plantation of Brazil. I found excellent coffee trees about Zamboanga and in other parts of Mindanoa, and there are extetering plants as far north as the upper end of Luzon.

The Coffee Belt of the Philippinex. The Phillippines it in one of the great coffee belts of the world. These who have gaid most attention to the cultivation of this crop have decided that the best coffee grows within 15 degrees of the equator, although in some places an excellent article by produced as far from it as 25 or 30 degrees. In America, for instance, we find good coffee all the way from Mexico to Faraguny and southern Brazil. The bulk of the Brazilian product is grown in Santos and Rio Jameiro, fully as far from the equator as northern Luzon, and the equator, sithough in some places an excellent article is produced as far from it as 25 or 30 degrees. In America, for instance, we find good coffee all the way from Mexico to Faraguny and southern Brazil. The bulk of the Brazilian product is grown in Santos and Rio Jameiro, fully as far from the equator as northern Luzon, and the equator, since of the parts and the produced that the best coffee the best coffee known to the world is found, so that the whole of the Philippines may be said to be in the coffee producing zone are the best places for land the armountainous, so that a most of the plantation which I visited here in Sulu is only 10

Here and there among the coffee plants I could see the trunks of great trees which had been cut down in the clearing of the land and left to rot. There were but few signs of cultivation. The grass had evisions of cultivation. signs of cultivation. The grass had evi-dently been chopped off with bolos. I was told that the ground was mowed every month, but that no hoeing or weeding had been done during the past year.

The Only White Land Owners.

I went over the plantation with one of the some time with him and his family. Both he and his brother, Mr. Edward Schuck, breed children. Their wives are the daughters of some of the Moro chiefs, and their relations with the people are so friendly that they have been of considerable assistance to the Americans in arranging our peaceful occupation of the islands. During our visit to the sultan Charles Schuck was the interpreter, and his sister, Mrs. Fexer, and his brother's wife, a Moro princess, accompanied the party.

The Schuck family have lived in Sulu for many years. Charles Schuck's father-came here as a trader a quarter of a century ago and established such relations with the old sultan that he deeded him about 1,000 acres. eed children. Their wives are the daugh-

sultan that he deeded him about 1,000 acres of the best land of the island, of which this coffee plantation is a part

How the Germans Lost North Borneo. The story of how Mr. Schuck came to get the plantation was told me by his son. The old sultan owned practically the whole of North Borneo, comprising the harbor of She is happy where the bounding billows play.

She is choosing other's sons Sandakan and the vast tract now leased to the North Borneo Company. Being in a friendly mood one day, he made a deed of all this land to Mr. Schuck, telling him he could sell what he chose of it to the Germans. There was an understanding, I suppose, that Mr. Schuck was to give him a share of the profits. At any rate, the gift

She is far away here the bounding bllows play. She is far away here to earn away. She is far away here to earn away. She is far away here. She is far away here. pose, that Mr. Schuck was to give him a share of the profits. At any rate, the gift was accepted and Schuck wrote to Prince Bismarck, offering the land to him for a German colony. At that time Germany had not the greed for Asiatic possessions she now has. Bismarck replied that Germany was not yet ready to enter upon a colonial policy, and that he could not accept the proposition. Mr. Schuck reported the result of his correspondence to the sultan, and his majesty in reply made a remark which Schuck did not like. It may be that it was an insulting reference to be that it was an insulting reference to Prince Bismarck. At any rate, it made Schuck so angry that he took the deed granting him North Borneo, tore it in two and threw it at the feet of his majesty, telling him he could keep his old land and that neither the Germans nor himself want-

ed it.

The sultan, in order to appease him, gave him a deed to this land just outside of Jolo. He kept the Borneo property, and a short time later rented it out to an English syndicate known as the North Borneo Company for the annual payment of \$5,000. This sum the present sultan is still receiving from the company. The lands have been developed and quite a town has grown up about the harbor of Sandakan and several lines of steamers make it a regular port of call to bring goods and take away the crops.

Starting the Plantation.

During our chat Mr. Schuck told me how Single I think it was of a parasitical nature a little worm or bug, which attacks the parasit which causes the blight and kills it, and which multiplies so rapidly that it will in a short time drive out the blight perasite and free the plantation of them. The new parasite does not injure the trace Layerinean with it are now being made in the Hawatian Islands, and it is a despossfully. On the ship which brought me to Manila from Hong Kong was a man from Hawati who expects to invest in coffee lands here, because it in blight, and by introducing this parasite can redearn them.

They were not well cared for, but they grew very fast, and are now twenty feet high, with trunks ranging in size from the thickness of your thigh to that of your wast. They are all in full bearing, but it is almost impossible to pick the coffee on account of the height. When my father died, a few years ago, my brothers and myself found that we had this land, but that it was in such a condition that it produced no income. We left the Suiu Islands for a time and went to Borneo. Singapore and elsewhere to earn enough to develop the property. In Borneo we became interested in coffee plantation.

They were not well cared for, but they grew very fast, and are now twenty feet high, with trunks ranging in size from the thickness of your thigh to that of your wast. They are all in full bearing, but it is almost impossible to pick the coffee on account of the height. When my father died, a few years ago, my brothers and myself found that we had this land, but that it was in such a condition that it produced no income. We left the Suiu Islands for a time and went to Borneo. Singapore and elsewhere to earn enough to develop the property. In Borneo we became interested in coffee plantation.

They were not well cared for, but they grew very fast, and are now twenty feet high, with trunks ranging in size from the thigh, with he happened to start his coffee plantation. Said he: "My father had planted a few

Pulping With Human Teeth.

is a building covering perhaps half an acre with a heavy thatched roof. It is high up

Moro Coffee Slave.

After this the mush of pulp and seeds is placed for some days in the sun to ferment. It is next taken to the creek and washed and the beans are then laid out

upon mats in the yard. They remain for

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

Mamma at the Seashore.

A Few Remarks by Papa. A Few Remarks by Papa.

She has gone, with twenty trunks, down to the set She has gone and left the servant girl and me—
tione and taken Sue and May Flighty-inle long miles away.

Where the salty breeze is blowing fresh and free.

She is far away beside the ocean blue. With the darlings that we live for May and Sue. Oh, when they leave the shore,

With the darlings that we live for Ma Oh, when they leave the sho Shall I have to toil for four Instead of merely working on for two?

From London Answers.

Later on I went to Mr. Schuck's house and watched the pulping of the coffee or the getting the seeds out of the berries. It was a curious sight. The plantation house

END OF MANKIND

When and How Our Race Will Ultimately Die Out.

INTERVIEWS WITH ASTRONOMERS

In Three Million Years the Sun Will Go Out,

IF STRUCK BY A METEOR

Written for The Evening Star.

The end of the human race!

How and when will it ultimately come about?

This startling question I have lately put to eminent men of science.

That man has but three million more years to live is the opinion given by Dr. T.

J. J. See, the well-known astronomer of the naval observatory. At the end of that time the sun, which has already expended eightnints of its energy, will have exhausted its other ninth and will have burned out. The whole solar system will thave burned out. The whole solar system will that be care on thalf the distance of the solar system will the darkened sun. The latter will still be the center of the solar system.

The woll of the human race!

How and when will it ultimately come about?

This startling question I have lately put to eminent men of science.

That man has but three million more years to live is the opinion given by Dr. T.

J. J. See, the well-known astronomer of the naval observatory. At the end of that time the sun, which has already expended eightninths of its energy, will have exhausted its other ninth and will have burned out. The whole solar system will then be bathed in perpetual night. The earth and its sister planets will continue, however, to travel on their orbits about the darkened sun. The latter will still be the center of the solar system.

The will be the center of the solar system will still be the center of the solar system. The latter will still be the center of the solar system will the center of the solar system will the darkened sun. The latter will still be the center of the solar system will still be the center of the solar system will still be the center of the solar system. The latter will still be the center of the solar system will still be the center of their orbits about the darkened sun. The latter will still be the center of the solar

Man might continue to live in darkness if absence of his daylight supply were the only effect of the sun's burning out. Within three hundred years, not to mention three million, man will have learned to manufacture artificial daylight. But when the sun's light goes out its heat will go with it. The extermination of all earthly life, such as now exists, will, in Dr. See's opinion, result from cold. At the present time, he thinks, the sun is growing hotter. It probably will become twice as hot as it is now before beginning to cool. But this does not mean that it will give the earth twice as much heat as it does now, or that in summer thermometers will eventually go up to 200 degrees in our zone. With the sun twice as hot the earth might be even cooler than now. After doubling its own heat the sun will begin to lose it. The cooling and darkening of the earth will then be gradual. There will be no sudden catastrophe marking the extermination of mankind and of other forms of life, the astronomer says. The great oceans will slowly freeze over. They will ultimately become absorbed by the land. Later our atmosphere will cease to be vapor, and will lie like snow upon the earth's crust.

End of Man in 3001900 A. D. Man might continue to live in darkness if

But why should we worry? Assume that the last earthly mortal freezes to death in the year 3001900 A. D. What relation will sume that the average generation will consume that the average generation will continue during these thirty thousand centuries, to measure thirty years, as now. Now, take a slip of paper a mile and a half long and write upon it the word "great" 19,168 times, side by side. At the end write "grandson." Thus you have this last man's approximate relationship to his present ancestors.

worked Wonderfully fast, making a stream of this spittle flow from their mouths to the pans and grinding away at about six movements of the jaw to the second. I was told that they received about 12½ cents of our money for a gallon of the chewed mixture. This was the result of one day of working, from morning until night, and it seemed to me that they well carned the money. I picked up one of the berries and went through the process. The shell was quite hard, but the pulp and seeds tasted sweet and the operation tried only once was not particularly unpleasant.

It is in this way that all of the pulping is done, although I am told that the process is so expensive that machines have been ordered.

growths of that belt will flourish more and more, breathing out increased oxygen. Furthermore, the burning of coal, which process consumes vast quantities of oxy-gen, will cease. Solar engines, storing up vast quantities of the sun's heat, will withwater buffalo and then shipped to Manila for sale. Such is coffee raising as it is carried on Such is coffee raising as it is carried on in Jolo and such coffee can be produced in this way, I am told, at a profit. If this is true it certainly should pay after modern methods and with modern machinery. In the meantime it must be remembered that all of the land here in, Sulu belongs to the suitan, and that as yet none is for sale. in the next century supply us with our electricity. It will no longer be necessary then to consume extravagant quantities of

Earth Will Become Like Moon.

oxygen.

"Billions of years. Nothing more definite." Such is the lease given to earthly life by Astronomer Geo. A. Hill, also of the naval observatory staff. "The earth will iltimately become like the moon," he conultimately become like the moon," he continued. "All water of our planet's surface will gradually dry up. We will grow colder and colder as a result of a loss of our moist atmosphere, which acts as a blanket holding our heat back and preventing its escape into space. Our oceans will ultimately be dry abysses. All animal and vegetable life will, of course, go. Mankind will be dried up or frozen out. After moisture and vegetation vanish there will be nothing left to keep the earth's crust dark. It will turn white, like the sands of our deserts, as it dries. Snow will of our deserts, as it dries. Snow will There will be no electricity, no 'Isn't there a possibility that some other

"There are two catastrophes which might

Skittish young thing-"Oh, Mr. Danks, you musn't, really; these horrid snapshot things always get just my one weak point?"

them out. Each plant was grown in a tube of bamboo, and so transplanted without disturbing the roots. After a short time the bamboo tubes rotted and the roots came through on all sides. We set the sprouts out without shade, and they grew from the start. We had no particular time for planting, putting them out from day to day throughout several months.

"Our labor was made up of natives, some of whom were slaves. At first I lived with the workmen, often sleeping with fifty of them in the same house. I use such men and women on the estate today. They are Moros. I find they work very well, although I pay even my slaves for their labor, doing so, as far as possible, by the piece. I have many women who each earn from 25 to 40 cents in silver a day, and men who do even better than this. I have made it a point to be friends with the Moros. I employ any of them who will work, and so far I have had no trouble in getting good labor.

"At first I kept the plantation very clean, hoeing the trees and pulling out the weeds, but when the Americans came they so disarranged things that I had to let much of my work go. I have now a little disease among some of the trees, but I think It chiefly comes from the foul condition of the land."

Pulping With Human Teeth.

End of Man in 3001900 A. D.

"grandson." Thus you have this last man's approximate relationship to his present ancestors.

"But is not a comet likely to hit us at some time before these 3,000,000 years shall have passed." I asked Dr. See.

"Suppose it did. It might knock down a skyseraper or two. Nothing worse would happen," replied he.

"Are we not liable at some time to collide with another planet?"

"We find that the entire solar system is continually hastening in the direction of the constellation of the Lyre. That distant group of planets you can now see almost directly overhead. When we uitimately reach them we shall probably pass through without damage. There is one chance in a million that we will strike one of their number. Of course, if we collide with a body relatively great in extent it may sweep us entirely away from the sun. But it will take ages and ages before we will ever reach this constellation. We are quietly moving through space, and if any disturbing element appears directly in our path astronomers will give the signal many centuries in advasce of our reaching it."

"Lord Kelvin thinks that there is only enough oxygen in our atmosphere to last mankind some 500 years. How about that?"

"Plant life will continue to convert our

upon mats in the yard. They remain for five or six days in the sun and are then ready to be hulled. Every coffee bean has still two skins upon it, which must be taken off before it is ready for sale. There is an outer skin as thick as your finger nail, and an inner one as thin as fine tissue paper. In order to remove these the beans are put into a mortar made by gouging out a hole in the upright end of a log and a native pounds upon them with a pestle-like wooden club, breaking the skins. The coffee and shells and skins are then winnowed by throwing them up in the air, just as our ploneer fathers winnowed their wheat, and the coffee beans which remain are ready for the market. They are bagged and carried to the seacoast on the back of a water buffalo and then shipped to Manila.

alamity will meanwhile put an end to arthly life?"

ODD GHOSTS THESE

Uncanny Spooks Caught in the Drag Net of Psychic Research.

THE SUBSTANCE OF SPIRITS

Various Modes of Appearing and Disappearing.

PHANTOM LOCOMOTION

Our Cities May Fly Off in Space.

"At 45,000,000 miles, or half the distance

Written for The Evening Star The hundreds of ghosts being annually brought to light in the dragnets of scientific spook catchers conform to no general rules must, in truth, be a realm of spicy variety psychic researcher has lately given the writer access to his voluminous records of a thousand or more of the most vivid phanthe past ten years. Among their number are the most respectable and best authenticated shades haunting our sphere during

Gray, rather than black or white, ap-pears to be the prevailing color worn by these latter-day ghosts. Two houses, one in England and the other in Ireland, are from the sun, the earth's temperature would rise possibly to 500 or 600 degrees. persistently haunted by what are called "gray ladies." The Irish spook of this No life could withstand such heat, of course. Should the earth stay at this distance a year would be but three months long. Our velocity would be four times as fast as it is now. We would buzz around fast as it is now. We would buzz around at the rate of 72 miles a second. Our buildings and all loose objects would probbuildings and all loose objects would probably be thrown off into space by centrifugal force. As for ourselves and all other animate objects, they would all have been obliterated by the heat.

"I said that the earth might also strike something so hot as to actually set it on fire. In such an event it would never burn up entirely. It would go from an incandescent to a gaseous form, and ultimately cool down into a solid again. There is cool down into a zolid again. There is nothing lost in nature. Fire could not extinguish a planet.

"Yes, it is true that within millions of years we will either strike or pass the constellation of the Lyre—sometimes called the Harp—now overhead at about 10 p.m. That group of stars is an independent solar system from fifty-five to sixty billion miles away. It takes a ray of light eighteen years to travel from their sun to earth. When we look at that sun now we see it as it appeared in 1882. If it should suddenly disappear tonight we will continue to see it until 1918. Whether any of the planets in this constellation would strike the earth before they would hit the sun or other planets of our solar system would depend upon what side of the sun would eight to be on at the time. If Neptune, Uranus, Saturn, Jupiter or Mars were on the side nearest the approaching constellation they might encounter one of its planets four months before the sun would. If our sun should strike the great sun of the Lyre, the shock would probably throw us immediately into their combined mass." cool down into a solid again. There is nothing lost in nature. Fire could not ex-

Gill, the biologist of the Smithsonian.

"In the course of untold time," said he.
"man must develop into a creature as different from what he is now as is the aperancestor from which he sprung. This evolution will depend upon future changes in the surroundings of earthly life. The system of man's offspring will react to meet them. What these conditions can be I cannot foresee. If the earth gradually dries? Well, then this descendant of man, what ever creature he may be, will have adapted himself to much less water than man now requires. Life would be possible under such

ferent from what he is now as is the ace ane ancestor from which he sprung. This evolution will depend upon future changes in the surroundings of earthly life. The system of man's offspering will react to meet the surroundings of earthly life. The system of man's offspering will react to meet the surrounding of earthly life. The system of man's offspering will react to meet the surrounding of earthly life. The system of man's offspering will react to meet the surrounding of earthly life. The system of man's of lower land the surrounding so man's door and disappeared through the floor. One disappeared through it. Yet the door was surrounding and man's of lower had not earthly surrounding so man's door and disappeared through it. Yet the door was surrounding so man's door and disappeared through it. Yet the door was surrounding so man's door and disappeared through it. Yet the door was surrounding so man's door and disappeared through it. Yet the door was surrounding so man's door and disappeared through it. Yet the door was surrounding so man's door and disappeared through the floor. One disappeared through it. Yet the door was surrounding so man's door and disappeared through it. Yet the door was surrounding so man's door and disappeared through it. Yet the door was surrounding so man's door and disappeared through it. Yet the door was surrounding so man's door and disappeared through it. Yet the door was surrounding so man's door and disappeared through it. Yet the door was surrounding so man's door and disappeared through the floor. One disappeared through the floor. One shall thinking the shade of an old man, customarily seen in an arm chair of one haunted house, while we feel shade of an old man, customarily seen in an arm chair of one haunted house, while we feel shade of an old man, customarily seen in an arm chair of one haunted house, while we feel shade of an old man, customarily seen in an arm chair of one haunted house, while we feel shade of an old man, customarily seen in an arm chair of one haunte

child's father was, utterly unknown to her, dying at this moment in a distant place. Since leaving home be had, also unknown to her, grown a dark beard, though his hair and mustache were blonde.

Few. if any, of the phantoms now being ferreted out by the phantoms now being ferreted out by the professional hunters of such uncanny game, appear to "squak and gibber" like those of ancient Rome. A great majority of those actually seen are silent, so far as conversation is concerned. Many are unscrupulous as to the noise which they make in moving about. Some make their presence known by a rustling sound. The footfalls of others are loud and so heavy as to make houses tremble. An outdoors ghost announces his presence to persons wandering about in the country by producing an uncanny thud or thump on the ground beside them. A majority of the spooks with audible voices appear to have invisible forms.

Phantom Locomotion.

child's father was, utterly unknown to her

Phantom Locomotion.

A conspicuous number of phantoms simply glide, in locomotion. Some move thus over the ground or floor, others through space. Some have a peculiar tread unlike that of human beings. One walks on a bare, polished floor without making a sound. Another sounds like a huge bird while it Another sounds like a huge bird while it files through a haunted room. The ghost of a Gordon Highlander at the hour of his death glided through the room of his friend, about a foot from the floor, and floated out the window. Fashion in dress appears to cut no figure

Fashion in dress appears to cut no figure in spookland. The majority of late arrivals adhere to styles prevalent at their time of death. A grandmother's ghost appears in her customary gown of black silk and holds up its skirts while going up and down stairs. A phantom priest haunting the English estate of Lady Stafford appears in ecclesiastical robes and a red sash. A ghost which peers and occasionally enters through a window opening upon a church yard wears a ruffled shirt front and knee breeches. Another dons tattered clothing from head to foot and "looks like a scarecrow." It haunts the room occupied by a suicide who jumped from his window and tore his clothes to shreds while meeting doath. The phantom visitor of a chemist and his brother, rooming together, habituation persistently haunted by what are called "gray ladies." The Irish spook of this category recently stood in front of a bust of Shakespeare, hidden by her form. A pair of shoes, thrown at her copaque substance, penetrated it completely and crashed against the marble bust. A third gray ghost haunting the ancient dormitory of an English college is, on the other hand, transparent. The panels of windows can be seen through its form. A fourth gray ghost happears as a shadow, singularly distinct and showing all of the lines and features of a human being. Still another spook, that of 'Colonel Av-Meinander, seen in St. Petersburg, is a gray shadow. In fact, there are too many gray ghosts for enumeration. The "sheeted dead" appear to be in a small minority nowadays. Even black ghosts seem to outnumber them. The black shade of an ancient clergyman often seen in daylight upon an English country road sometimes wears a white film of vapor enveloping his sable raiment. The phantom of another clergyman, seen in church, is described as "a black, clear mist with the outline of a man." That of "a little old woman in brown" has long haunted the front yard of a certain cottage, while that of "an old lady in green" bothers a minister of the gospel.

Luminous Ghosts.

Many ghosts are peculiarly luminous on it. Blue lights have been often seen after dark along the country haunts of a daylight ghost of black hue. Blue lights surrounded also the ghost of a dead parent, who came to inform his daughter that she had lost a favorite aunt. The spook of a dead plend appearing to another woman to some to inform his daughter that she had lost a favorite aunt. The spook of a dead plend appearing to another woman to some to inform his daughter that she had lost a favorite aunt. The spook of a dead friend appearing to another woman to inform his daughter that she had lost a favorite aunt. The spook of a dead plend of the morant of the hunding in another clored with a long gown will his brother, rooming togsther, habitually had shell his brother, roo

on it. Blue lights have been often seen pende to be on at the time. If Neytune, pende to be on at the time. If Neytune, if trains, Saturn, Jupifer or Mars were on the pende to be on at the time. If Neytune, if the same of the pende to be on at the time. If the pende to be on the time, the pende to be a pende to be the pende to be th





